

SPORTS

Big-time football in Europe

The USSR did well on October 3, as all four Soviet teams made the next stage of the European Cup Winners Cup, the Cup Holders Cup and the UEFA Cup.

National champions Dnepropetrovsk Dnipro beat Turkish Trabzonspor 3-0 in aggregate and last night in the Cup Holders Cup play-off Moscow Dynamo beat Yugoslav Hajduk away 5-2.

The UEFA Cup is the most representative tournament and this explains the keenest contention there. Moscow Spartak and Minsk Dynamo eliminated Denmark's Brondby and Finland's HJK respectively.

Bulgarian Levski Spartak drew both games with West German Stuttgart (1-1 at home and 2-2 away), and the "extra" goal gave Spartak advantage. Penalty kicks sealed the game between Berlin Dynamo and Scotch Aberdeen. Both games ended with the same score, but Dynamo was better in penalties. Despite their defeat in the play-off against Cyprus Larnaca 1-2 Bucharest Dinamo made the next round. Czechoslovak Sparta again beat Norway's Vesteren 2-0.

In the Cup Winners Cup the next-round participants are such distinguished clubs as England's Liverpool, Italy's Juventus, and Sweden's Goteborg.

There was a sensational win for Franco's Men over Spanish Barcelona 4-1 in the Cup Holders Cup. Another winners were Poland's Wisla, Italy's Roma, and



Champion leads, female champion goes down

Anatoly Karpov still leads 3-0 in his title defence match against Garry Kasparov in Moscow. In Volgograd, women's twice world chess champion Maya Chiburdanidze is 3.5-4.5 points behind challenger Irina Levitina (both of the USSR).

This is the situation in both matches after eight games.

In Moscow the eighth game was played after a four-day interval, which included the resumption of the seventh game, which never took place, an official day off and a second time-out for the challenger. It became clear at once that he used the pause to enrich his opening arsenal: for the first time in the match he used the Catalonia opening which brought him two

wins in the challenger semifinal match against Viktor Korchnoi in London.

The game showed, too, that Kasparov had resolved to show a strictly positional style.

Still the world champion was not caught napping. As always he played accurately and confidently. Failing to gain advantage playing White, the challenger offered a draw already in the 20th move, which Karpov accepted.

In the women's eighth game Levitina, who played Black, selected the French defence for the fourth time in the match. The first ten moves repeated the sixth meet but later the champion elected to win a pawn at

once. The Black did not succeed to mobilize its pieces enjoying the advantages of the two bishops. Steadily building up tactical lemons, the challenger created a real threat in the Queen's flank, then went into action and sacrificed a bishop. Further on both suffered time trouble, and the White succeeded in warding off immediate tactical threats. Still the end-game the Black had much positional advantage. When the game was over Levitina won two pawns in one back, her ingenious deft notwithstanding, the defending champion went down.

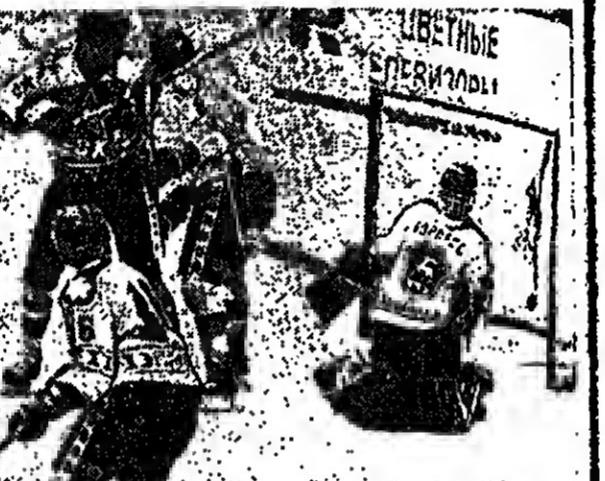
Viktor BANOV chess editor

Dynamo and CAC without losses

The Moscow ice-hockey clubs Dynamo and Central Army Club lead the national championship standings after the first two rounds.

Continuing the UEFA Cup are Italy's Inter, Belgium's Anderlecht, West German Namburg, and Madrid Real.

Vladimir MCNILLIN



The Central Army Club met Gorky Torpedo in a game of the 39th national ice-hockey top-league championship.

Prague to host ice-hockey championship

Already one can imagine how crowded the ice-hockey stadium in the Julius Fučík park will be on April 17 — the opening day of the 1985 world and European ice-hockey championship. The ice palace, which will host the main games in April and May, is a scaffolding with its facade, walls and the top being renovated. Now it can seat over 14,000 spectators.

The championship organizing committee told the press that a most up-to-date electronic scoreboard will feature the events in the hall itself. It is 13 metres long and one metre high, and

viewers will instantly get on the main moments in the games. Altogether there will be 35 of them. Apart from the 35 events in the park, some of the events will be held in the via sports complex. After 450,000 tickets will be sold.

The organizers are taking care of the press, too. Around 500 special correspondents will cover the games. The press centre will have all the necessary equipment. The championship will open with a match between the USSR and the USA.

A. A. GIOMYKO appraised the situation in Europe, and criti-

(Continued on page 2)

Favourites go strong

Piotr Ugrumov from Riga, who did well in the 1984 Peace Race, managed to refute his leader's yellow jersey before the closing 13th stage of the USSR several-day road race championship. He went into the lead after the sixth stage, an individual start race.

The championship now underway in the gruelling mountainous Crimean roads gathered all the country's top racers. The meet is an excellent opportunity for them to claim a berth on the national team. 23-year-old Ugrumov showed himself to most advantage in the individual start race and the time trials to city streets.

Also doing well are experienced Andrey Vardennikov, Sergei Ustamia, Riko Suur, Ivan Mishchenko and others. The Russian Federation riders have been leading from the start in the team event.

Picture shows Piotr Ugrumov congratulated after a race stage.

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Address: 16/3 Gorky Street, Printed at the "Interpress" Moscow, USSR, Published Tuesday, Red Square Index #0078

No to Nuclear War Down With Mass Destruction! No More Hiroshima! These are the main slogans of mass demonstrations in Denmark against the American administration's attempts to push the world towards nuclear disaster.

In the photo: an anti-war demonstration in Copenhagen.

CHAMPIONS PLAYED WITHOUT LOSSES

USSR handball champions, the Minsk Army Club, have finished the first round of this year's national championship without losing a single point. In the five matches of the Tbilisi subgroup they scored ten points, which is the maximum. The Chelyabinsk subgroup is led by the Moscow Central Army Club. The last year's silver medallists lost until now only one point — drawing with student team of Krasnodar 29-29. They have nine points. One point less was scored by handballers of Poljot Chelyabinsk.

USSR in a double win

The USSR made a double win at the world junior pentathlon championship ended in Bucharest. Igor Shvarts from the Moscow Region won the individual title with 5,592 points while the national team won the team title with 16,338 points, far ahead of the closest rivals — Hungary (15,795) and Romania (15,680).

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Round the Soviet Union

They mapped out spheres for joint research by European scientists. Research is such important problem as reliable forecasting of earthquakes.

A SILVER MEDAL OF THE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THE INSTITUTE OF DESERTS OF THE TURKMEN SSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES FOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN STUDIES INTO ARID TERRITORIES AND FORMULATION OF THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL METHODS OF FIGHTING THE ONSLAUGHT OF DESERT. Being the country's only institute it conducts all-round research into development of deserts by coordinating the work of the nation's research groups.

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GDR marks 35th anniversary

The people of the German Democratic Republic have celebrated the 35th anniversary of the founding of the first German workers and peasants' state. The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker noted in his report dedicated to the anniversary that the people of the country "have resolutely opted once and for all for socialism, for a society of genuine freedom, democracy and human dignity".

Resolutely rejected should be the attempts by certain circles within NATO, particularly in the Federal Republic of Germany, to question the present political and territorial realities in Europe. True, that in Bonn they pretend as if nothing of the sort is taking place in the FRG. But then, it should be asked, how do we assess the policy course which in the final analysis is aimed at destroying the present socio-political system of the German Democratic Republic and at including it in the FRG's social system. How should we view the statements, vague among some West German politicians, about "the German Reich within its 1937 borders" and about the "temporary character" of the borders existing in Europe?

We are right to ask those who decide the foreign policies of Bonn: does the militarist hysteria in their policies leave no room for a sober evaluation of the situation?

There are many factors underlying European security. The most important of these, however, is the inviolability of the European borders as determined and fixed both of Yalta and Potsdam, and of the treaties concluded between the socialist states and the Federal Republic of Germany. Any encroachments on these major international acts which shape the face of Europe today are doomed to failure. The USSR, the German

New residential area at Krylatskoye

A major residential estate, Krylatskoye, has arisen in the north-west of the capital. Its 17-storey buildings are located on its picturesque hill which stress the peculiarity of the locality. Here, on an area of 800 thousand square metres of housing will in the near future live more than 45 thousand Muscovites. For the first time in such major projects, a complex building-over involves simultaneously with housing, will be built kindergartens, schools, an outpatient clinic, shops, service establishments, and an automatic telephone exchange. Telephones will ring in the new flats as their first residents move in.

A station of the Pilyovskaya underground line will be located on the territory of the residential estate. The station is to be commissioned within the next five years.

The first residents rejoice at the proximity of the Olympic projects — a rowing canal and a cycling track.



IN THE INTERESTS OF MANKIND

The Soviet Association for the UN has made a statement. The Soviet proposals contained in the document made by a Member of the Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, at the UN General Assembly, have again confirmed the consistent peace-loving nature of the Soviet Union.

The championship organizing committee told the press that a most up-to-date electronic scoreboard will feature the events in the hall itself. It is 13 metres long and one metre high, and

viewers will instantly get on the main moments in the games. Altogether there will be 35 of them. Apart from the 35 events in the park, some of the events will be held in the via sports complex. After 450,000 tickets will be sold.

The organizers are taking care of the press, too. Around 500 special correspondents will cover the games. The press centre will have all the necessary equipment. The Soviet Minister of Culture and Sports, Anatoly

Traditions of many centuries of relations

The Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Filaret has returned to Moscow from Yugoslavia where he was on a visit of the invitation of the Patriarch of Serbia German. In his tour, he was accompanied by Metropolitan of Leningrad and Novgorod Antolij, by the Metropolitan of Minus and Belgorod-Pirot, the Archbishop of Vladimir and Suzdal Seraphim, Bishop of Voronezh Melchior, and other leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church.

In the days of our stay on the hospitable soil of Yugoslavia, said Patriarch Filaret, we went on a pilgrimage to many holy and historical places. This visit continues the good tradition of many centuries of the fraternal relations between the churches of the two countries. We are filled with hope that the growing and deepening of these relations will contribute to the strengthening of our joint peace-making effort for the salvation of the sacred gift of life from the nuclear disaster.

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THE WORLD

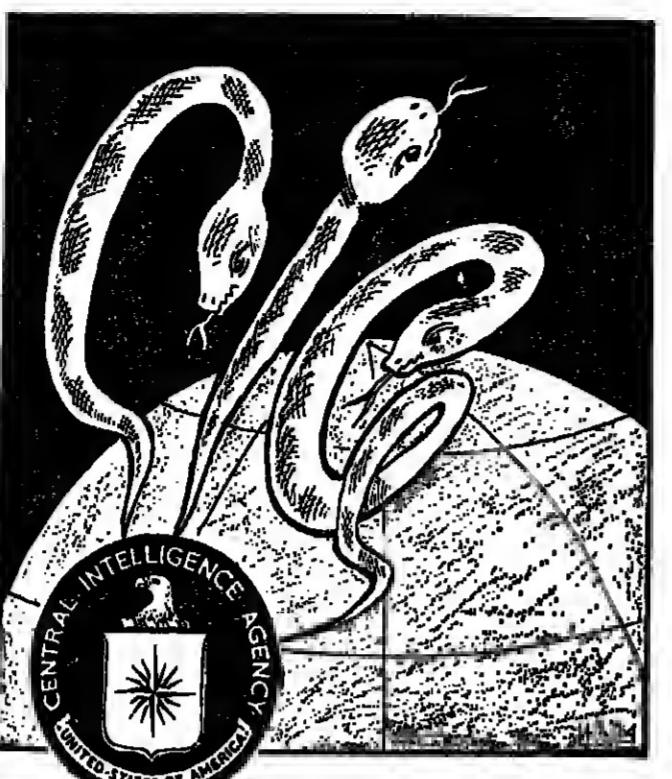
INDIA'S PEACE INITIATIVE

Delhi. India has proposed to Pakistan and China the conclusion of treaties of peace, friendship and cooperation so as to avoid any armed conflict, said the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Addressing Indian servicemen in the city of Jaipur (state of Rajasthan), she pointed out that neither Pakistan nor China's reactions to this proposal were encouraging. "If we firmly adhere to the principles of peace, friendship and cooperation in relations with each other, we shall have no occasion for conflicts," stressed Indira Gandhi. She confirmed India's adherence to settlement of all differences with Pakistan and China through negotiations. The Prime Minister expressed

serious doubts about the sincerity of the proposal made by the Pakistan administration to conclude an non-aggression pact with India, pointing out that it was made after Pakistan had received the most sophisticated weapons from abroad. She recalled that in the past India repeatedly made this very proposal, yet Pakistan always declined it without even examining it. Gandhi pointed out that in its foreign policy, India is consistent in its support for the principle of peace and non-use of force. However, this does not mean that our country is weak and unable to defend its borders against aggression, she said. We will never be shaken in the defence of our independence.

ISRAEL AGAINST UN TROOPS

Beruit. The Israeli invaders who have made themselves at home on occupied Lebanon's soil, are carrying out military provocations against a UN temporary force stationed in the south of Lebanon by the decision of the United Nations. A communiqué of the UN temporary force command distributed here, reveals of Israeli troops and their puppets from the so-called army for the defence of



Crawling here, crawling there, crawling everywhere.
Drawing by Yuri Ilyinov

GDR MARKS 35th ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from page 1)

Democratic Republic, all the internal socialist countries will reaffirm them in a more resolute way.

Touching on US policies, A. A. Gromyko said that the "United States Government continues with veritable obsession to seek more and more avenues for building up armaments so as to break the existing parity. At present, Washington has decided to fill outer space with most modern weapons and thereby turn it into a source of lethal threat to mankind".

ANNIVERSARY

The Soviet Minister noted that the American diplomatic arsenal is replete with all sorts of manoeuvres. That is why we judge end will continue to judge American policies not by words, but by concrete deeds".

At the same time, A. A. Gromyko reaffirmed the consistency of the Soviet position. "The West will really show interest in the solution of urgent problems of the modern world, particularly in curbing the arms race, we shall not keep them waiting. We are ready for an honest, serious dialogue."

Peoples' Tribunal voices solidarity with Nicaragua

Brussels. The policy of aggression and intervention carried out by the present American Government against Nicaragua has become the subject for investigation carried out by the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal. The sessions of this international organization are attended by prominent public and political figures and scientists from many countries, including Nicaragua and the United States. The statement accuses the United States Government of committing crimes harmful to the economy, independence and sovereignty of Nicaragua. The speakers have also criticized Washington's attempts to foil, by fair means or foul, the general election in Nicaragua scheduled for November 4 this year.

Later on September 26, that 1,600 million dollars had been set aside in the US 1983 draft military budget for the creation of national anti-missile defences with space-based elements! The fact that the Pentagon is accelerating implementation of its "star war" programme is also worthy of note. If the trend continues, the changes for any agreement on curbing the arms race could be

bilizing, increasing the already tremendous menace of nuclear war.

There can be no doubt that the Pentagon's plans to place the so-called anti-missile defence weapons in orbit are part of its first-strike strategy, proceeding from combined use of offensive and defensive arms. The goal of the American strategists is clear: the US offensive arsenal, as they see it, should destroy as many Soviet strategic weapons as possible, while the remaining weapons, which could be used by the USSR for a retaliatory strike, should be destroyed in outer space and the air with corresponding defense weapons. A scenario for the first incapacitating strike, isn't it? The policy of nuclear blackmail is thus gaining increasing and menacing proportions, being perpetuated for many years and decades ahead.

True, on September 24, this year, President Reagan assured the 39th Session of the UN General Assembly included in its agenda the issue of the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes and to the benefit of mankind. The idea is to effectively and forever prevent militarization of outer space and stop the development of space-based weapons, their testing or deployment either as anti-missile defence systems, anti-satellite weapons, or for use against targets on earth and in the air. Outer space should be an arena of peaceful cooperation of all nations and peoples. In his speech, USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko stressed the utmost urgency and importance of this issue.

What makes the problem of preventing the extension of the arms race into outer space so vital? Both today's considerations and the general perspective of world developments.

In the first place, militarization of outer space—towards which the USA has made the first step—unless halted in time, may very soon become irreversible, despite any cost. Ignoring the desire

Mondale vs Reagan

New York. The first round of the TV debate between the US presidential candidates, the incumbent President Ronald Reagan, a Republican, who seeks reelection for the second term, and the Democratic candidate, former vice-president Walter Mondale, was held today in Louisville, Kentucky.

The debate broadcast over the US television and radio, was delayed because of economic and some policy problems and used by the contenders to produce a favourable impression on the electorate and enlivening their support at the presidential elections due to be held on November 6. Reagan and Mondale exchanged accusations on a number of problems. Thus, according to the Democratic candidate, during Reagan's presidency the deficit of the federal budget reached astronomical figures and during that period the rich began to live ever better and the poor ever worse.

Reagan continued to shift the blame for the economic trouble and the deterioration of the situation of millions of Americans on to the previous Carter-Mondale administration. At the same time, he failed to explain why the number of unemployed had increased during his presidency and why the number of the poor had gone up by several million. He tried to justify in every way the policy of stepping up military expenditures along with the sharp reduction of allocations for social programmes which is pursued by his administration.

Commenting on the results of the debate, the ABC television company points out that during the debate Reagan was on the defensive. The second round of the debate is to be held on October 21 in Kansas City, Missouri. It will be devoted to foreign policy issues.

Many American companies are seeking broader relations with the Soviet Union, because they find it beneficial. Growing industrial and agricultural production, higher employment, decreasing budget deficit and a

SWAPO on Namibian settlement

Laudes. Decolonization of Na-

mibia

Illegally occupied by racial South Africa must be implemented on the basis of an unswerving compliance with the UN Security Council Resolution 43, says a statement released here by the South-West Africa People's Organization of Namibia (SWAPO).

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The statement resoundingly condemns the criminal regime in Pretoria and appeals to the international community to abate complete isolation of the racists who continue their barbarian suppression of the Namibian people. In the present-day conditions, the document stresses, SWAPO intends to continue its armed struggle for freedom and independence of the motherland.

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PAKISTAN TRAINS SEPARATISTS

Delhi. The Indian Government possesses abundant evidence of the Sikh extremists being trained in camps in Pakistan, M. K. Wali, Indian Home Secretary, has told a UN correspondent. In order to receive military training and infiltrate India on sabotage missions, the Sikhs are training in the areas of Sialkot and other special camps train saboteurs and terrorists.

M. K. Wali has pointed to a growing activity of separatists in the state of Punjab. He noted that there were nearly 450 mem-

bers of extremist organizations operating in the state. A large number of separatists had succeeded in crossing to Pakistan

in order to receive military training and infiltrate India on sabotage missions. The Sikhs are training in the areas of Sialkot and other special camps train saboteurs and terrorists.

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U.S. businessman on relations with the Soviet Union

New York. The American business community favours development of trade with the Soviet Union, E. Salih, a prominent Chicago businessman, contends in the magazine "Churchman".

Many American companies are seeking broader relations with the Soviet Union, because they find it beneficial. Growing industrial and agricultural production, higher employment, decreasing budget deficit and a

steady state of the American economy will result from trade relations with the Soviet Union.

The development of trade, the American businessmen notes, will promote rapprochement of relations existing in American-Soviet relations, create a climate of trust and help achieve agreements on arms control. We must deal with hard facts, not wishful thinking. We must protect our interests in terms of politics and economics.

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Dead souls' business

London. It has been revealed

that a firm near the town of Fife was given a large sum of money allegedly for "preserving dry fish". However, financial inspectors soon found out that the firm has no workers of its own. Its management needed pocket money from the treasury. Some of the papers found there that the owner of the firm had been a crook for a long time involved in coo tricks with contractors from the authorities.

The weekly "Journal" says it is quite possible that some top-ranking officials involved have pocketed some money.

PIPS WELDED BY EXPLOSION

Two Swedish firms, Nitro Nobel and Volvo Olofsson, have jointly designed a blast-welding process for pipes 300 and more millimetres in diameter. It is intended for the construction of pipelines, including those to be laid underwater. An explosive made in blocks and ready for use is placed inside the juncture of pipes and burrs in controllable conditions for fifteen minutes.

A BOON FOR MOTORISTS

Maneuvering cars in the narrow streets of old towns is most difficult, yet science and technology may solve this problem, too. Special revolving circles are

OF INTEREST

Things easiest to steal

One of the participants of the television quiz in Milan, Italy, has amazed everyone with the extent of his knowledge by giving well appraised answers to all the questions. He did this in the headwords begun with the letter "P". Inquisitive journalists soon discovered the reason for this amazing skill: he is a policeman.

In effect, the policeman called "Policeman" has no house. The entire population lives in seven tiny huts. They have been receiving a salary of 100 million lire a year through the CIA.

Yokohama, one of Japan's big industrial centers, has passed a resolution formalized by an appropriate international agreement, would markedly improve the world political situation, enhance trust between states, and lay bare the way of solving other complicated problems. World security depends on the issue when almost simultaneously with this proposal by the US Congress, the US Senate at the US Capitol has passed a resolution that the United States "affirms support" for Afghanistan's "freedom-fighters", as the American Congressmen call the counter-revolutionary groups who carry on their activities in Afghanistan. In effect, the Senate voted sharp increases in the budgets of modern weapons for the Afghan rebels. Meanwhile, the US has been receiving a salary of 100 million lire a year through the CIA.

Yokohama has thus become the fifth big Japanese city to declare itself nuclear-free.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WHAT IS SOUGHT BY WASHINGTON

The Peace Act devised by the Contadora Group in order to have a political settlement of the critical situation in Central America has met with a broad support. In the world, writes Vitaly Korolev in PRAVDA, this is borne out by the results of the conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in Geneva, by the meeting of the Bureau of the Socialist International in Rio de Janeiro and by a session of the Common Market Foreign Ministers in San Jose.

The author notes that all this has produced a negative reaction in Washington. It is becoming increasingly clear why the US administration is opposed to the Soviet Union's plan and why it rejects out of hand any efforts which can lead to normalization of the situation in Central America. Washington is seeking to solve the problems of the region by force of arms and to impose its will on all the other countries.

Hence its growing efforts to convert Nicaragua into a springboard for an attack against Nicaragua and the expansion of the military aid to the reactionary regime in El Salvador.

DANGEROUS 'GEOMETRY'

Strengthening ties between Japan and NATO is the aim of the voyage to the United States made by Yukio Kurihara, the head of the National Defense Agency of Japan. This view is held by a TASS commentator V. Solntsev.

He notes that Japan has for a long time been maintaining links with NATO in the shape of regular contacts between different agencies of the North Atlantic Alliance and the parliament and some other Japanese organizations which allegedly have no official status and yet are closely linked with the government. Today, Tokyo is proposing to elevate these links to a government-to-government level planned by the leaders of both countries in order to set up a military and strategic triangle between the United States, Western Europe and Japan. No secret is made that this triangle is spearheaded first and foremost against the Soviet Union.

PROVOCATIVE IDEA

Writing in IZVESTIA about the idea put forward by the Zairean ruling circles to set up a Black African League, V. Solntsev writes:

It is clear that the purpose of this organization which would exclude the Arab states in Africa is to split and eventually eliminate the Organization of African Unity.

This provocative idea is being peddled at a time when the developments in South Africa and in the Middle East have shown the strength of anti-imperialist, anti-racist and anti-colonial unity among the African and Arab nations. Both have a common enemy in American imperialism and in the two varieties of racism. Despite the strengthening of strategic alliance between the United States and Israel, the continuing occupation of Southern Lebanon by Israel and the centralized American naval presence off the Lebanese shores, the Red Sea and in the Persian Gulf, the American imperialists have failed in obtaining the goals set by the Pan-Africanists.

Still the debt problem is so acute and the American bank interest rates are so high that some debtor nations seriously think of refusing payment of their debts. The weekly points out. To prevent this happening Western creditors are now promising to review payment deadlines but on a strictly "individual basis". Which means that the transnational bankers, aided by the Fund and the Bank, will proceed to twist the arms of the developing nations one by one to prevent them from selling up a "debtors' club" which will be hard to deal with, the weekly emphasizes.

built of tree trunks drilled from the sea.

Mechanical policeman wins the day

In New York an RMI-8 robot, 0.114 kg weighing with six wheels and one hand, has beaten everyone with the extent of his knowledge by giving well appraised answers to all the questions. He did this in the headwords begun with the letter "P". Inquisitive journalists soon discovered the reason for this amazing skill: he is a policeman. The "policeman" has no house. The entire population lives in seven tiny huts. When the shooting began, the robot was sent to the target hideout to find out where they were dead or alive. They were dead, of course. With the words began with this letter.

On INFORMATION No. 79, 1984

2

**Round
the Soviet
Union**

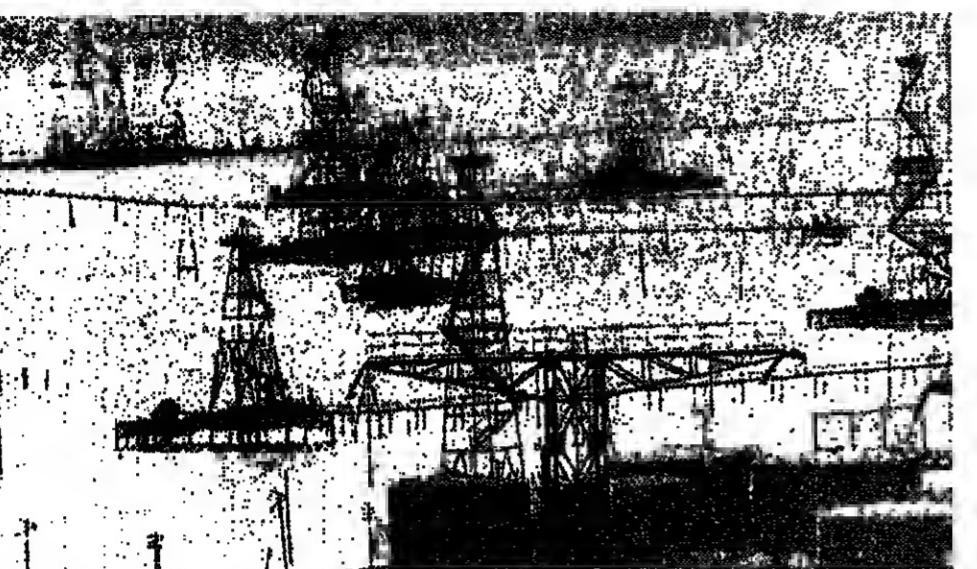
IN SAMARKAND, A SOVIET-FRENCH CONFERENCE ON THE EXPLORATION AND USE OF OUTER SPACE FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES HAS ENDED. It discussed the results of studies carried out by scientific centres in the two countries. The scientists and specialists outlined prospects for further international co-operation in application space technology in various areas of science and economics.

HARVESTING OF SEA-BUCKTHORN HAS STARTED IN THE CAUCASIAN REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA. This valuable crop grown on several farms in the mountainous areas of Lake Sevan offers abundant yields. The berries are gathered in autumn. A factory has been built to process the sea-buckthorn into high-quality oil. Gilding Inn bank of the lake, the sea-buckthorn plantations also play an important part in conservation by improving the ecological balance of the extremely beautiful lake. For this purpose several other sea-buckthorn plantations are being set up in Armenia.

AN IMPORTANT STAGE IN THE ELECTRIFICATION OF THE NDRN CAUCASIAN RAILWAY HAS BEEN COMPLETED and electric locomotives are now running on the last 63-kilometre stretch between Perekhodnaya and Batal. The electrification of the stretch will also help organize with greater economic effect the transportation of cargo and passengers in Northern Caucasus and Transcaucasia.

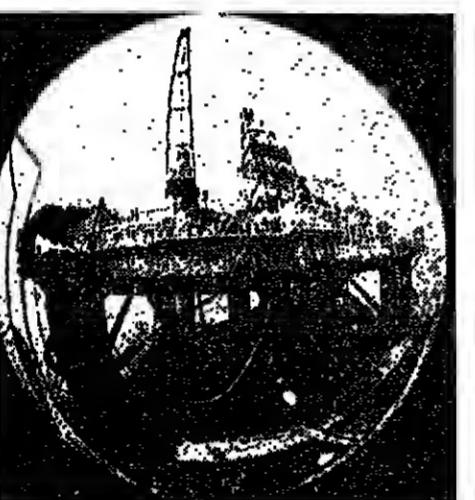
CAUCASUS AND RUSSIA IN THE LIFE AND WORK OF THE RUSSIAN POET MIKHAIL LERMONTOV was the subject of an all-Union conference which has ended in the city of Grozny in Northern Caucasus. It was held to mark the 170th anniversary of the poet's birth. The delegates discussed problems involved in further studies into the biography and invaluable contributions by the classic of Russian literature. They visited the places which provided the settings for the poet's verse.

SOVIET TECHNOLOGY AT CASPIAN OIL DEPOSITS



A view at Nelyuyevsk Kameni.

The Shell-2 in the Caspian Sea.



The Soviet Union has been pumping oil from underneath the Caspian Sea since the 20s. Ever since the Caspian has served as a range for testing and streamlining new technical structures and processes for drilling oil and gas from the sea bed. In the 40s the Caspian saw the world's first steel rig and platforms which later were combined into production complexes. Linked together by transport routes, they now form an oil production township known as Nelyuyevsk Kameni. This unique township incorporates more than 350 kilometers of byways linking together 250 islands to the sea.

Recently Soviet technologies in the area have been expanded, thanks to the use of the Shell drilling installation. The equipment and a 60-metre tall arm placed on a platform standing high above the sea on six pillars. The latter, in turn, rest upon two submerged pontoons which keep the whole structure afloat. The Shell is capable of drilling test boreholes up to 6,000 metres deep at sea depths of 200 metres. Gale winds are no hindrance in the operations offshore the Shell.

In the past several years oil deposits have been discovered on the Soviet sea shelf. These include the Caspian Sea, Sakhalin Island, and the Baltic Sea. Virtually all the seas washing the Soviet Union are promising so far as oil and gas prospecting is concerned.

Meson factory ready soon

The construction of the first Soviet meson factory will soon be completed. It will produce radioactive isotopes and study the resistance of various materials to different levels of radiation.

The factory is based on a linear elementary particle accelerator with radio and automatic control systems.

Between ten and fifteen experiments can be carried out by the factory at the same time. The power of the elementary particles beam which can be obtained from the accelerator is nearly a hundred times greater than the power produced by conventional installations.

A Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Vladimir Levashov says that the meson factory will benefit both physicists in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The new accelerator will provide possibilities for the development of research into the most diverse branches of science and national economy.

Computer prepares fodder

The Gatchina mixed feed plant near Leningrad has become the biggest in the country. After reconstruction it started producing 1,100 tonnes of feed per day for poultry factories, dairy and pig-breeding farms. Its capacity doubled. The high technological level of new lines has made it possible to fully automate all the processes of preparing and making-up mixed feed the rate of which is determined by computers.

It also calculates and works out mix formulas. Fully totaling the nutritive value of rations the computer has already reduced by 15 per cent the usual norm of consuming forage grains. Instead various food industry waste, which has the same calorific value as vitamin grass granules, has been included in the ration.

PUTTING TERRESTRIAL HEAT TO GOOD USE

The idea of using geothermal waters and the Earth's heat is not novel. However, up until recently we have lacked an adequate technology. G. Shusharin, Deputy Minister of Energy and Electrification of the USSR, writes in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. The experience already gained shows that using this source of energy is not only possible but highly efficient. The example is the Pauzhetka steam hydro-thermal power station in Kamchatka built way back in 1967. Its cost-to-performance factors are more attractive than those of power stations burning fuels derived and in the future this trend will continue.

This has brought about a range of urgent problems concerning reutilization of soil and reclamation of their productivity and economic value, which form the subject of an article in SLESKAYA ZHIZN contributed by Vsevolod Goldinets, Chief of the Main Directorate for Land Management of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture.

In the USSR the restoration of disrupted land began in the early sixties, but it occurred a planned and systematical process only during the ninth and tenth five-year plan periods (between 1971 and 1980) after the promulgation of the Fundamentals of Land Legislation of the USSR and the constituent republics. Over a short period of time many tasks relating to reclamation of land have been solved; there has been a considerable speed-up of the rate and volume of reclamation work. Whereas prior to 1970, only 186 thousand hectares of disrupted land had been reclaimed, during the tenth five-year plan (1976-1980) it increased to 545 thousand hectares. In the current five-year plan (1981-1985) it is planned to recover for cultivation of land 970 thousand hectares.

It has been reported that by the beginning of the current year the country reutilized more than 1,104 thousand hectares.

Agriculture has as recovered land is the main aim of such reutilization.

INDUSTRIAL WASTES A SOURCE MATERIAL FOR INDUSTRY!

This is the opinion of noted Soviet children's writer Anatoly Alexeiev who has been hosting the monthly TV programme "The Toes of Friends" for 13 years. He writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. As how the literary word sounds on the TV screen:

"The so-called geothermal anomalies in the USSR, it is believed that the total capacity of stations to be built in such zones will reach an estimated 150 thousand megawatts. Half of this capacity can be built in the European USSR, specifically in the Crimea, Northern Caucasus, Armenia, and Transcaucasia, concludes the author.

Work has started on another, considerably more powerful geothermal station, the Mutnovsky, with a designed energy capacity of 200 MW.

This is only the beginning of geothermal energy production in Kamchatka. According to geological assessments, a total capacity of oil geothermal power stations in Kamchatka may reach 2,000 megawatts in foreseeable future. However, other zones in the USSR also rich in geothermal steam and steam-water mixtures. These include Sakhalin Island and the Kuril Islands.

Oil shale scoria has paid increasing attention to the so-called geothermal anomalies in the USSR. It is believed that the total capacity of stations to be built in such zones will reach an estimated 150 thousand megawatts. Half of this capacity can be built in the European USSR, specifically in the Crimea, Northern Caucasus, Armenia, and Transcaucasia, concludes the author.

Many of them host television programmes, appearances of leading writers and poets in the Concert Studio of the Oktiabrskaya TV centre in Moscow are now a tradition.

The studio walls have been pushed back so much that writers' answers to questions of concern are now heard by all who desire to talk with their favorite authors...

From Oktiabrskaya the voices of good poets are heard in every town, village and house, says Alexiev.

It is common knowledge that zero and low waste technologies are the only solution to the problem of rational use and protection of the environment from pollution.

Agriculture has as recovered land is the main aim of such reutilization.

Miners' Trade Union in action

The construction of the first Soviet meson factory will soon be completed. It will produce radioactive isotopes and study the resistance of various materials to different levels of radiation.

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PUTTING TERRESTRIAL HEAT TO GOOD USE

The grant Russian chemist, Dmitry Mendeleev, is known to have said that there is no waste in chemistry, but rather unused raw materials. The same holds true of civil engineering. Construction and assembly teams leave behind them mountains of various wastes which pollute the environment. In some regions in the country, various utilization schemes have been used for some time. It turns out that finely crushed bricks, tiles, drainage tubes and various clay sewage pipes which are usually left behind them by construction teams are a very good material for making road beds or reinforced filters. Broken glass is used for making mosaic floors and wall surfaces.

It did many drawings depicting monuments of early Russian architecture, buildings by prominent architects and genre scenes. These water colours and ink drawings are kept in Soviet museums.

The building of the former Currency Bank (1903-1909), now housing the Leningrad Finance and Economics Institute.

INTEREST

GOLDANSKY EFFECT

A discovery made recently by Academician Vilei Goldansky of Moscow has been entered into the USSR State Register of Discoveries.

Goldansky's field of interest is the most enigmatic and mysterious — the radioactivity of the atomic nucleus. The binucleon radioactivity of atomic nuclei, the fifth type of radioactivity previously unknown to scientists, was discovered through the introduction of grand colonnades standing out against the smooth wall surfaces.

Laser biostimulation can replace acupuncture. A laser beam has a certain advantage distinguishable by either acupuncture or massage. Whereas an acupunctural session takes one hour, the laser does the same in ten to fifteen minutes.

Research in clinics in Moscow and other places has shown that laser biostimulation can speed up recovery. It also makes recurrence of disease less likely.

The laser can be used to treat neurological, cardiovascular, bronchial and skin diseases, and allergies.

NUMERICAL COLORIMETER

Hues which are not distinguishable by the human eye are easily recognizable by means of an electronic device developed in Uzbekistan, a Soviet republic in Central Asia.

An artist who was shown two green plates said that both were of the same colour. However, the device, after a slight pause, produced on its display unit a series of digits convincingly proving that one of the plates was greener.

Spacelists agree that the Goldansky effect opens new opportunities for the further research into the nucleus and the micro-world in general.

Representatives of Western companies are highly interested in the all-purpose gear-tooth grinding semi-automatic machine, the productivity of which is thirty per cent higher than the type produced by the Swiss firm Meissner, regarded as the best in the world.

Several countries are using instruments, apparatuses and equipment exported by the foreign trade association Mashpredborispol.

Every year textiles show more convincingly to a steady growth in the economic, scientific and technological potential of the Soviet Union. That is why the forces which seek to portray international trade as a one-way street in which only the Soviet Union is interested, are, of course, in any way helping the world to advance. Their attitudes, rather than the principles, deny it cooperation which would otherwise be beneficial to all nations.

— Maxima Gorky Park in central Moscow will become "The Arts Park" during the Festival.

It will mount fifteen townships, one for each of the Soviet constituent republics to accommodate temporary stages, workshops for folk craftsmen and improvised cafes with national cuisine.

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VIEWPOINT

USSR on international technology markets

Stanislav NIKOLAYEV

Those who oppose multilateral East-West business links and call for their termination allege that the Soviet Union bags benefits of the deserts over the next twenty years according to N. Khain, D. S. Biology, head of the laboratory in charge of the project.

From this angle we see that by the year 2000, wind erosion will be considerably reduced on more than half of the territory of the Karakum Desert, says Dr. Khain. On the grazing grounds in the desert we have observed a tendency towards agricultural productivity — the result of enriched flora in the desert after additional bushes were planted to supplement the existing vegetation.

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At present, the bulk of orders for Soviet machine tools, mining, continuous nearly 1,500 highly efficient technologies and technological solutions, and the scale of export agreements grows with every passing year. Hundreds of licensing agreements have been concluded with the Soviet Union by the United States and Japan.

A most active importer of Soviet machine tools is the Japanese Nittoh-Iwai, which has promoted the introduction of 10 Soviet technological processes in Japanese industries, including methods for continuous casting through evaporation.

The Italian firm Technecon has signed an agreement with the Moscow Institute of Radio Engineering Electronics and Automation to introduce the technique and assistance in the production and operation of gas utilization turbines. The firm Galibot has purchased the patent on the method of reducing units in agricultural and road-construction machines. Thyssen, a concern of West Germany — the method of dry-slaking of coke, and Rubrikohle — the manufacture of AK-3, a unique coal cutter loader.

Soviet patents have been purchased by Reynolds Metal, Kaiser Aluminum, Texas Utilities, and a number of other American firms. American scientists who analysed Soviet technologies conclude that no one should wonder that Russia "produces" ideas of great value.

Neither is there any truth in assertions that Soviet equipment is inferior to the West's. Take Soviet machine tools, for instance. Today, they are known in over 90 countries. More than five thousand Soviet-made machine tools in Japan, three thousand in France, as many in Sweden and more than one thousand each in Italy and Switzerland show efficient performance. More than 90 models of Soviet machine tools are operating with precision in industries of the Swedish firms ASKA, Volvo BM, Alfa-Laval and others.

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ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

Vladimir Fedoseyev

They are nearly contemporaries — the Grand Symphony Orchestra of the USSR Gostelradio, which marked its 50th anniversary in 1980, and its chief conductor Vladimir Fedoseyev, who marked his 50th anniversary two years ago. For a decade he has conducted one of the country's leading symphony orchestras.

Soviet and foreign critics have repeatedly noted your peculiar interpretation of some well-known works by Glazunov, Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky, and Scriabin. What is your attitude to traditions in the performing arts?

Traditions surely have to be studied, carried on and developed, Fedoseyev said. But a blind following of traditions is a trap, to my mind. In taking up a new work I never listen to the recordings of other conductors, since there is the danger of being involuntarily influenced, maybe even plagiarized, by a great master. I always abide by the author, and studiously analyze his slightest directions. Occasionally, even a seemingly insignificant remark holds the key to the author's real thought.

How do you achieve the emotional expressiveness, sincerity, the peculiar spiritual simplicity and naturalness?

I have always followed in the footsteps of folk art. Moreover, years of work with a Russian folk instrument orchestra helped me a lot to understand the nature of Russian music. An acquaintance with Russian folklore, its simplicity and naturalness taught me to express the deeply emotive style without affectation and sensitivity.

How do you select your concert programmes? My firm conviction is that classical and modern music should be necessarily brought together. It is good that both come from the same national school. Why? Because modern music is more complex, and its understanding depends precisely on knowledge of classical music. When I tour other countries I include in my concert music by a composer of a country where I perform. This makes the audience show special interest in the concerts, and their reaction gives me a clue to successful performances and helps hold out the correct artistic approach.

The Grand Symphony Orchestra has a busy schedule, as it plays on the radio and on TV, makes recordings and gives concerts in major Moscow halls and goes touring... The conductor has never changed his artistic credo, which is a continuation of traditions of the Russian conducting school, the preservation of an original manner of performing. Fedoseyev's conducting techniques are very precise and show theatrical-



...ism and affectation. His gestures are simple and clear, laconic and contained — all is geared towards unfolding a work's depth and marked by artistic tact.

Fedoseyev is constantly expanding his repertoire. Apart from Russian classical works and those by Soviet composers, the orchestra plays Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Verdi, Shubert, Bartok and Brahms.

Tell us a few words about your plans...

The nearest prospects are to record all of Tchaikovsky's symphonies, of which three have already been done. I'd like to produce Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" and in a year's time will stage a concert version of the opera "The Snow Maiden" by Rimsky-Korsakov at the Boris Godunov

According to St. John" and Honegger's "Judas d'Arc en Béthune".

What is your remotest dream? To produce Mussorgsky's "Khovanshchina".

Farida KOROBOVA

Mosfilm cooperates with colleagues from socialist countries

In the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, a filming crew of the Mosfilm Studio has ended the shooting of episodes from the film, "The Battle of Moscow". The film, which is timed to be released by the 40th anniversary of Victory Day, is made in the genre of historical chronicle.

Two hundred and fifty actors from the two countries are taking part in this joint Soviet-Czechoslovak film. The director is Yury Ozerov and the composer Alexander Pakhmutova.

The exhibition, "The Artist and the World", has ended in the Central Artists Club in Moscow where Bulgarian artists have shown 180 paintings, graphic sheets and sculptures which express their cherished feelings and thoughts and their civic position. The exhibition is dedicated to the 40th anniversary since

made for an expedition to Bulgaria to shoot the film, "Shores Shrouded in Mist" by director Yu. Karash. The film is about the struggle of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples against the plans of the international reaction in the 20s. In Poland, Sergei Sosnitsky is starting work on the film, "Boris Godunov", together with film makers of that fraternal country. The Hungarian director, G. Peldathy and the Moscow masters of the cinema are shooting the musical, "Imra Kalman", based on a script by Yuri Negibin.

Today, several joint productions are in the pipeline. Yu. Matveyev has joined forces with his colleagues from the German Democratic Republic and the Polish People's Republic in filming G. Chakovsky's novel, "The Victory". Preparations are

under way for the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Most of the works on display at the exhibition of Laotian masters are dedicated to the theme of peace. In the exhibition mounted at 48 Gorky Street paintings on the subject of the present-day life of Laos are displayed side by side with ancient sculptures made of stone and mahogany.

Kozim Isakov, Bulgaria, "Land Protected".

The victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Most of the works on display at the exhibition of Bulgarian artists have shown 180 paintings, graphic sheets and sculptures which express their cherished feelings and thoughts and their civic position. The exhibition is dedicated to the 40th anniversary since

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